Mily Medicine, June 10, a hour stoom name! word Tools in Englishman, died from these in-sered one time provious. The damage to the k-time is very slight, and can be repaired in a few are when she will sail for the Gulf of California for

Sas Divos and Gill Reithoan, -The sur-The Say Divor and Giva Retinoria. The survey of that portion of this road, ears The Saw Degawest lying between the harbet of San Diego and
beload of the San Diego River, of which notice was
beload of the San Diego River, of which notice was
be to a previous issue, was commenced on Tuesday
at and is progressing readily. The surveying party
bland is progressing readily. The surveying party
composed of the President and Directors of the
composed of the President and Directors of the
composed with the President and Directors of the
composed. The energy and determination
than as Engineer. The energy and determination
than as Engineer. or medicine, they are determined to examine this erison of the line themselves, and are now actually espaced with their Engineer in conducting the survey.

In San Francisco, July 28, Wm White of San Francisco to Native J 1 occurrency of Boston, Mass.
In Secumenta, Aug 8, Mr. Wm. M. N. Armstrong of Nash-lin Secumenta, Aug 8, Mr. Wm. M. N. Armstrong of Nash-lin San Francisco, Aug 12, Thomas F. Scoon to Julia E. Leon-lu San Francisco, Aug 12, Thomas F. Scoon to Julia E. Leonmer, N. I. emon, Aug. 3, Mr. George H. Loring of San Fran-acoline M. Francis, haughter of T. D. Francis o

Iz San Francisco, Ang. 5, Dr. Timothy S. Murphy, formerly direland, and recently from New York.

In Shares, July 31, or droppy, Mr. J. seph Balley, formerly of peakins Co., by.

Is San Francisco, Ang. 2, John Nagent, painter, formerly of the York, and 41 years. serie, Aus 4. James Graham, formerly of Proviisco, Aug. 10, Mr. Rufas Chase, formerly of Man-

nerly of Schuylet Co., Mo. July 30, Mr. Ephraim Hyatt, formerly of Is San Francisco, of dropsy, Mrs. M. L. Chipman, wife of C. Chipman, special years, a native of Hones Co., Miss.

Star Francisco, Friday Evening, Aug. 17, 1855.
During the early part of the mouth the arrival of several vea-law th desirable cargoes from Atisatic ports, and a fast degree continuous et the country demand, save animation to com-ercial circles, and the prices of needbandies generally were clause animated. For something more than a week part, how-ar, bushness has been simped entirely programs. In fact, the maid sall essence of Summer is high us, and it is not likely that see well be much of a raily, either in demand or prices, until clause of Sespender. The country is well annulled with

is not exceedively large, the expectation is generally enter sined librat upon the respleasance of an active country requirement, market rates must acuit improve.

Flota—Snies of 50 bbs. Gallogo at \$132 \$13.59 \$ bbl.; 320 Flota—Snies of 50 bbs. Gallogo at \$132 \$13.59 \$ bbl.; 320 ct. sacks Gelden Gate at \$2.20 do. Happy Vasiey, extra, at \$7.50, 160 do. do. said, private; 400 do. no. at \$7.50, 100 do. Ashley's self-tribing at \$3.50; 100 do. Ashley's self-tribing at \$3.50; 100 do. Fairchild's do. at \$9.50; and 100 do. October Gate do. at \$9.50 \$10.00 do. Solidor Gate do. at \$9.50 \$10.00 do. The Market Sales of 500 accessmutty, private; and 620 do. good at \$2.50 \$ bc.

The only sale we hear of is 100 sacks at \$1 40 } Days - Sales of 800 sacks North River recleaned at \$12c. P & figure); 800 co. California, private; 400 do. do. at do. do. at \$1.70; 125 do. do. at \$1.62}; and 100 do.

o. (poor) et #150 % 10° 10. Potatus s-Sales of 670 sacks, in lots, at 13c.; and 100 sacks 4 D. Albert 150 bbis. Clear jobbing, at \$28 \$7 bbl.; and do., at \$10.50 \$7 hf. bbl.
Sales yesterday of 75 firkins choice at 574 260c.; and arrive, at 5.5c. \$7 lb. Also, at auction to-day, 56 tibe. \$7 lb. rening of 40 cs., in 40 fb tins, at 16c.; and

market for Refined Sugars has remained firm,

as the second, 199,000 in in one lot, at 29,000 is as also a sais from private hands of 29,000 is to \$2.50. The Pathurder, from Manila this 0,000 is the stock of Raw. is no material change; saiss of 300 kegs. Seth c. East Boston and 59 bils. New-Orleans, all is Less Footon at 75/276c.; 250 do. at 75c.; and yard. les of 30 000 th Manilla, 2 to 4 inch. at 16c.

LEAD PIPE - Sale of 75 is to at 11c. P ID.

PERSTS TURE STINKS - Sales of 30 bild. at \$1 15; 8,000 gallon

PERSTS TURE STINKS - Sales of 30 bild. at \$4 12; 8,000 gallon

Persts 4 1 27; 5 100 do. do. at \$4 122; 1,000 do. do. at \$4 120;

Mide. do. private, and 1,300 do. do. yesterday at \$1 12; P

STIRL—Sales of 1.110 B English Blister at Re. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ib.

NAILS—Sales of 5.900 kegs asserted Cut at 5\frac{1}{2}\$ 6\frac{1}{2}\$ c.

NAILS—Sales of 5.900 kegs asserted Cut at 5\frac{1}{2}\$ 6\frac{1}{2}\$ c. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ib.

Capting—Sales of 5\frac{1}{2}\$ bbls. Reserted at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 2\frac{1}{2}\$ at 0.00 bbl.

Capting—Sales of 5\frac{1}{2}\$ bbls. Place at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 2\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bbl.

Capting—Sales of 5\frac{1}{2}\$ bbls. Place at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 2\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bbl.

Capting—Sales of 5\frac{1}{2}\$ to the filting ham's Eay at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac{

ic p 15.

Tarricoto Ligitora—Domestic have very much declined.
America: Brandy and Whisky are quotable at about 85c. 57

or. Sairs of 26 octaves American Brandy, private; 20 do.
Secarae do. at \$60; 10 co. do. i.e. Burson do. at \$6.50; 20.

Montro cule is Whisky at \$10 co. do. do. and 30 bbls. Alcohol at

-Sales of 200 cs. at \$5.50, and 200 do., to arrive.

SALT—Sales of 126 tuns Rock, 100 os Table, private, and 2,000 onchs liverpool at 456 P tim.

Soar—Sales of 2,025 boxes HBP's No. 1 at Sc.; 500 boxes, 153 hf. boxes Chemical Orive, private; 200 do. Winchester's perfumed at 10c.; 360 do. Castlie at 13c. and at suction, 50 do. do. at 14c. P R.

Candida Sales of 1,000 boxes, 600 hf. boxes Advanantine, candida Sales Sales of 1,000 boxes, 600 hf. boxes Fronch

private: 50 de. do. at 42c.; 2°0 do. do. at 42/c.; 100 cases Froncis at 45/c.; 100 berses Sporm at 4c.; 100 do. do. at 46/c.; 150 do. do. at 46/c.; and 100 do. Judd's potent do. 50/c. P lb. Sale this evening of 30 boxes Kingsland's patent sporm at 5c. P lb. MATCHES—Sales of 800 gross in round wood boxes at #2 P HONEY-Sale of 200 des. in 2 fb tins at \$4 50 P dos.

THE MURDER ON THE ARIEL.

CORONER'S INQUEST. THE FIRST MATE IMPLICATED.

We published on Wednesday last a telegraphic dispatch stating that the ship Arie; had been taken into Charleston, S. C., by a revenue-cutter, the Captain, W. H. Eayres, having been found murdered on the 17th ult. We are in the receipt, by the Charleston papers, of full details of the Coroner's inquest.

Coroner De Veaux empannelled a jury on the morn ing of Tuesday the 4th inst., and the vessel was examined by the jury.

As the steward, O. R. Hendersen, happened to be colored, he could not, of course, under the equal and impartial laws of the Palmetto State, be sworn, but, as he happened also to be the first person who had dy of the Captain after the crime, it was thought best to examine him, so as to know better citizens as the law of South Carolina does condescend to allow to testify. how to conduct the examination of such of his fellow

allow to testify.

In answer to the inquiries of the Jury he stated, that In answer to the inquiries of the Jury be stated, that being called by one of the boys, as usual, at 5½ o'clock on the morning of the 17th of August, he went to the Captain's room, and noticing nothing unusual in its appearance, put out the light which had been burning during the might and went about his preparations for breakfast. At 6 s'clock he returned to the room with water, but still noticing nothing unusual he continued his preparations for breakfast, and when it was ready went to wake the Captain. He called him, and not receiving an answer, he put his hand upon him and ceiving an answer, he put his hand upon him and found him stiff. Rushing on deck he called the mate and as seen as he was able to articulate announced to him that the Captain was dead. The mate then called

Nicholas Wheaton Lakeman, first mate, subsequently implicated in the transaction, gave the following ex-

I shipped on board this vessel as first mate in the port of New York; I am a native of Dartmouth, Devonshire, England, and am 33 years of age. I shipped on the 27th of July last and saided on the 29th; I signed articles for two or more ports east of the Cape of Good Hope, for a voyage of 15 months, unless sooner discharged in some port of the United States, but it was generally known that this particular voyage was to Batavia; at seven bells, 7½ o'clock, on the morning of the 17th of August, I went on the deck of the vessel to wash for breakfast; the steward came and said, "Mr. Lakeman, Capt. Eayres is dead;" I was standing on the larboard side; my first impression was that he had died of apopieary; I went below with the several into the main cabis, when the several said to me. "The Captain has been murkered;" I then stopped short and told him to call the second mate down, and some of the other hands; the 2d mate came is, as sise capit and some of the other hands; the 2d mate came is, as sise capit and seament of the cabin, and saw the body in the berth, concead with places and a pliot out; there were marks of blood against the belief and a pliot out; there were marks of blood against the belief and a pliot out; there were marks of blood against the belief and a pliot out; there were marks of blood against the belief and a pliot out; there were marks of blood against the belief and the mornered as heart to the bedding were savarand with blood; I then order rate of an article show in the beat or belief coses and found the Captale quite dead; I may a wound on the right hear play were contend, as though they were contend as though they had been seeds with a health; termed the body and friend the body and for health the body and for I shipped on board this vessel as first mate in the

called attention to the ax lying at the head of the batth, caw the ax a day or two before lying on the deck; the bady was bying on the left side with the tase toward the partitles; i colored all hands in assemble on deck; but there are in the ordered and hands for assemble on deck; but there are they must be aware that the contained devoted upon me; hey said they have to the aby was still kept on her course, I can excited they have to the course, I can excited the tree and particle where the colored so preserve it; we searched the ship to ascertain if any entires were on board, could find more, saw by the bills of hoding that there was peckled mean aboard, took the sail from the barrers and put it into a cask, poured in some waier and factured up the hody in the cask, the crew than demanded to know what I would do with the ship; answered I sound proceed to like to advantage, to this all objected, I then said that the wishes of the crew must be expressed to use in writing, startly by all, and I would give them an asswered by I o each. [Mr. Lakeman exhibited letters from the crew-stating that they had resolved that it was best to return to be well-as and point. Finiter, advaring him to do soi. I then saked them, if I arrested any one whom I might suspect the murder, if they would then proceed to Rio; they sait they would be formed to the United States; I asked them if they would preme to the United States; I asked them if they would put any one under airset by my order; to this they agreed, and I then had Henry Giraul errested, a box belonging to the ship; this was about II o'clear; I suspected him because he did not come into the cashe until he was a specially eat for, and he net come into the canal are when he did come; and further when the crew were chenesing about the let erro be written he kep along string on a rain with his head down; afterward on looking ever the signatures. I observed that his name was not amen; them; on being seat for he gave as a reason for not having signed before that he was down below at the time; the captain had punished Girand express resentment against the Captain for it; there had been some piffering a sourd, and these did to daptain for it; there had been some piffering a sourd, and these did to daptain characteristical with it; the marder was committed on the moraine of the 17th; on the might of the 10th lead the hours' watch below; I was on deek from 610 80 celeck, when I was relieved by the second mate; I then talked to the Captain for an heur; and went below to bed; this was about 9 of the kind; I had been to seep, I can't say how long, when I was relieved by the second mate; I then talked to the captain for an heur; and went below to bed; this was about 9 of the second mate, the man at the wheel, and a boy, were gait saw on deck; I saked the man at the wheel, and a boy, were gait saw on deck; asked the man at the wheel, and a boy, were gait saw on deck; he said no; this was about 10 celeck; I then went into the catim and isin on the sofa thi catied by the steward; the second mate then went into the from an reported eight be be to the captain; it is uson to tell the captain at the expiration of every watch; this was all 2 ocioes; I thin went on one came on cock except those belonging to the watch; the men composing the watch were Sames. He well, did mate, Sephen Pilam, Geo. Anderson Ed. Morris; at a colock I was relieved by the 3d mate, when I went to bed, am add not get up this? Ocioes in the morning.

Andrew Pratt, the 2d mate, after giving some unimportent details, said: At 12 celock; he said me how the weather and to the firm of the captain and to the morning.

ocicies in the morning.

Andrew Pratt, the 2d mate, after giving some unimportant details, said: At 12 o'clock I was two the Captails from and told hand it was 12 o'clock; he acked me how the weather was; I replied it was fine, and a good breeze; he asked me how the teaded; I told him, and he said keep her by the wind; we will have the wind to the northeast before morning; I then came on deck, and being relivered coon after by the lat mate. I went below and turned in; I was called again at 4 o'clock; the let mate went below; at 20 minutes past 7 the watch was called, and at 74 went to call the mate, and he was not in his room; I looked forward, and saw him standing on the top-galant fo'castle; I went forward as fir as the main batch, when the mate came aft, but did not speak to me; as I started to come at 1 saw the reward standing in the cabin door, who beek one did not the captail is dead; wind down into the Captail's room; we looked at the body as it lay but touched nothing; all hands were called down into the state room of the Captain before anything was disturbed; the mate cound up the chromometer; two in number; he then said to sold hands, "you know, men, that as the Captain is dead it devoices moon me to the Captain; be then took up the them said voices moon me to the Captain; be then took up the as a disturbed; the mate was not me to the Captain; be then took up the axe and examined it, and said the had made up his mind about it, and passed it around for all to look at it, telling them to keep their opinion to them selves; [the mate detailed the wound;] some twelve or thirteen days for the mutrer the mate, now Captain, was on deck; he said to the other two mates. "I have a notion of going into Charleston," they, both said." what frift he replied that they mut excuse the humrer the mate, now Captain, was one deck the said to the other two mates. "I have a notion of going into Charleston," they, both said." what frift he replied that they mut excuse the humrer than as a said to have the said to the other t

Henry Giraud called. He is a pale, thin, lad, about 17 or 16 years of age, with a face in which there is very little expression; he has a habit of holding his colorless lips apart; except for the exceeding shrewdness of his remarks, he might be mistaken for an idiot. He gave

ince apart; except for the exceeding shrewmarks, he might be mistaken for an idiot. He gave the following statament:

I shipped on board this vessel in New-York City under a captain whose name was Eayres, toward the end of July last, but I do not recollect the date; on Tuesday afternoon of the third week cut, George Anderson (the other boy charged) care to me not asked me how I would like to have \$5,000; I said I would not be here; if you would ret to bely me, easy he, we will get the old man out of the way first; if we get him out of the way it will be all thit; whenever you make up your mind to hilp me, let me know; I'll name the night and you sleep on deck; I says, when you kill the Captain who are you going to tackie next, he says, I will then tackie the cock and steward, for they sleep in the same state room; then I will attact the passengers; then I'll so into the mate's room and we'll so and get sworts and we'll kill the mate on deck, and then you'll sick the man at the wheel; the difficulty will be with old Joe; he wake the man at the wheel; the difficulty will be with old Joe; he wake the dock at all times; but I'll tell ou how to fix him; I'll go on deck and tell eld Joe to come down, and wou'll sick him, and then we'll both ay forward, and some of the men seep on one side and seeme on the other; you fix those on me side, while I fix those on the other; then we'll go into the men seep on one side and seeme on the other; then we'll go into the forecastle, we can easy fix them, they will be all select; at this time it struck called the land of the thing as the salong at I live; all hands could not take this ship, let aroom two boys; but he said, 'I'l never help you in such a thing as the salong at I live; all hands could not take this shop he had him and when I go up these he rigging where he was; it is up proof that he called me up to him; 'Phil's the person who heard him and when I go up these h Phil is the person who heard him, and when I wan I toke a man's life; he said I wish I could trust you, many a long mile have I traveled to get a bey to help me; I said you will have to traveled to get a bey to help me; I said you will have to traveled to get a bey to help me; I said you will have to traveled to get a bey to help me; I said you will have to travel a good ways before you get me to help you; I saked him what he would do with the saig; he said we could turn her round and go back to New-York; I saked him how he was going to store her; he said the course to New-York was N.S.W., that will take us there and when we get there we will say all hands died with the cholern, or, if we don't like that, when we get in sight of land we'll sink the ship and go sahore; he bothered me a long time in this way, and I told him that if he did not let me alone! I would tell the captain; he told me that if I would toltel the captain he would give me a close of clothes; this was on Thursday morning; he came to me again that night, the misht before the murder, and he said. have you got a loading slass; if you have, we'll scrape the quick sliver off, give it to the captain, and poison him; my watch that night was from 8 to 12; I struck the beit every half-from in the second mate's watch; I was sent aloft to furl the main skyssil, took dizzy-headed, and went down on deck, and as there un il 12 o'clock im watch was up at that hour, and as I started to go below. I met George on the laider, coming up; I stepped to one side to let him pass; he took me saide, and said, "I'll get the old man out of the way." I still felt sick and did not say saything about it; George and he sider, and shall, "I'll get the old man out of the way." I still felt sick and did not say saything about it; George said 86 would get back to New York, and that he did not like the riving on the vessel, and the prospect of so long a vayage; when it went below. I turned in, but it was close, and beginning it several I went below. I turned in, but it was close

at him.

George Anderson, sworn—Met Girand first on board ship; were not friendly; had sight with him three days before the morder; heard Henry Girand say the capsain had whipped him, but he would fix him before the week was out; he was looking at the water; heard Girand say that he would kill Capit. A before the week was out; paid no attention to him; on the 17th, between 7 and 3 o'clock, was washed up by Girand, who told him that he had killed the captain about 50 clock; witness said, good God, you have not killed him; he said yes, he had hu him and thrown the knife overhoard; witness fell saiseep at daylight; before 7 o'clock he came and said, Anderson, it is not discovered yet; keep still; it will kill my poor father and mothes; I told him I would not tell if no innocent person was implicated, but would tell the truth fis weren; he said it made him sick to see the blood coming from the captain's throat; does not know that murey was sheard ship; Lee was the first who told him; Lee and deponent woke up heard Faul tell Giraud to clean out his pau; belonged to first mainly swatch.

Leland R. Crandell—Kupows nothing of the murder; does not know of money being aboard ship; about a week best of the marder. George Anderson, sworn-Met Giraud fi ston board

Leland R. Crandell—Knows nothing of the murder; does not know of money being aboard ship; about a week before the murder, Anderson told him that money was in the ship, and said that if they could get the money they could have great times out West; proposed no way of getting the money; said be could estate the ship when they go their New York. John Park Henry, Seatman, was then sworn—Ho was in the watch from 12 to 4, and was steering on the night of the 17th of August; this was the first mate's watch; the mate was off the deck between three and four o'clock for a few minutes; I do not know where he went to; he was not absent more than ten minutes; I cannot say how be was decreed, except that his shirt was white; I heard no noise; there was a light in the action; Anderson was to strike the bells, but he missed some, mad was perhaps salesny, faring Anderson's absence the mate struct he held before; he chrink five hells and seven holds belif part these o'dook; saw Anderson again short to be the four the christ held the four the strike five hells and seven helds held part to the held to have seen Anderson to dark hefore the striking of eight belife, and acked me what I thought of the artist of Openda, I find him that I remembered Anderson's coming to deak, the first mest was discussed in white on the murning after the captain's death.

Bitephen R. Upham, brother in law of the deceased,

"My God, the contain is dead," he stated that his meptions were aroused as to the fairness of the mate, by his perfect soul new when all were assembled in the eastain a solid, when all were in the room, the mate said we will have the body and proceed on our passage; to file preposition to return to Now York Lakaman replied that file was the nearest port; the mate had never been on druk before be la, he heard the captain speek harshly to have mare, the only time he heard this speak harshly to any of the crew since their leaving how York; the wind was blowing, and the mate, going to exercise an order of the captains, he heard the captain ray to him let go shore, the topman will be carried accept, and all by — carriessness; he heard the captain and mate in conversation at another time, when the contain tool the mate that if he did not so his duty, he could discharge him in a fossion poor; the mate wall he could not do say, the captain and he could, that he had done so, and that his books would above it; they parced, and the what the captain he captain the was well acquainted with the captain's wandrobe, and that he was we acquainted with the captain's wardrobe, and that he was well acquainted with the captain's wardrobe, and that he was we had nothing in the way of handa rehiefs except such as were of Propes size.

James G. Revee swere that the first mate stumbled

James G Reese swere that the first mate stumbled

mother-jaselet; the jacket was dury, as he have become a S. S. Howell was third mate under the late captain and the first under Lakeman; he last saw the captain on cock at 8 o'clock on the evaning of the life. taking with the mate; which as larved in at 8 o'clock, and at 12 o'clock he was called to come one his watch during which he continued to walk to tween the mainmast and companion way which was he means!

shows stated.

Captain Lakeman's baggege was then brought on deck and examined. The monkey jacket which had been washed by Parks after the murder was identified. It is of very heavy cloth, but the green pants above mentioned as having been usually worn by Lakeman before the murder, were not found. When the ceffin prepared for the remains-of the deceased was brought down, about 2 o'clock, the cask was knocked to pieces and the body lair out. It was stated by sone of the wintesses that a handkerchief found in the captain's stateroom and smeared with blood, had been thrown with him into the cask. When it was stated by Uphan that the captain had only sitk handkerchief was recovered, and when washed it proved to be linen, and upon one corner was a mark in thread, which was imperfect, but which appeared to be the letter L. Air. Lakeman was called and asked if he knew the hondkerchief. He said that he did not—that he had never seen it. Ha was then asked if he had still the green pantsloons of which mention had been made. He said yes—that they were in his stateroom; but when told to find them he looked in the room and among his baggage and failed to do so. among his baggage and failed to do so.

but when told to find them he looked in the room and among his baggage and failed to do so.

The following is the verdict:

South Carolino, Charletton District.—An inquisition indented, taken at beard of ship Ariel, in the stream, in the District and State aforswild, the 4th and 5th days of September, A. D. 1355, before J. P. De Veaux, Corner, open view of the body of Wim. Herry Express. Commander of said ship, then and there being dead, by the earls of L. W. Spratt Foreman, Thomas Rolley, Dr. A. B. Rose, W. K. Bachman, W. P. Ravenel, S. D. Doar, L. C. Childod W. H. Ladson, Dr. H. D. Fraser, M. Hyans, W. B. Carlisle, and T. C. Tfett being a lawfu July of Inquest, who being charged and swern to inquire for the State of South Carolina, where and by what means the said William H. Fayres, Commander aforesaid, came to his death, upon their osthe do say, that on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1856, between the hours of 12 objects at night and half-part in the morning of the said 17th day of August, the said vessel then being about lastitude 23 degrees 45 minutes, and longitude 39 west, the said deceased then came to his shreat cut with some shery instrument, and by being stabbed in the right breast and ab ut the region of the sainch with some other slarp instrument; and we, the Jurer aforesaid, on our onthe aforesaid, do further say that Nicho as Wheeton Lakeman, the first mate of the ship, did do, or instigate, or concur in the perpetration of the said deed, and that Henry Giraud, a boy on board the said vessel, and that George Anderson, another how on the said vessel, were also concerned in the perpetration of the said deed; and so the said Jurers aforesaid, on the perpetration of the said deed; and so the said Jurers aforesaid, on the and the said vessel, were also concerned in the perpetration of the said deed; and so the said Jurers aforesaid, on the said vessel, were also concerned in the perpetration of the said deed; and so the said Jurers aforesaid, on the said vessel, were also concerned in the perpetration

RACHEL IN COSTUME.

So high and elevated and of such pure spiritual rapture are the influences which Ruchel inspires, that it is impossible on leaving her at night to turn even for a moment from that figure, so full of intellectual beauty, bending before the tribute to her genius in simple and almost sad dignity, and dwell on those surroundings which, however splendid, receive from her rather than lend to her attraction. In this breathing interval, however, between the presentation of the picture of Adrience the actress and that of Mary the queen, it may not be uninteresting to that more beautiful portion of our race to whom it is to us ever a joy to devote our small service, to turn to that tollette whose exquisite perfection is a study, and whose smallest settings are charms of delight. The familiarity of every habitue of the Theatre Francais and St. James's with every precious stone in Rachel's casket and its story, and with the frailest thread in the thrilling feld of her every robe, will excuse us for rashly venturing into those delicate and mysterious realms which woman weaves her enchantments and angels only tread.

The great pertrait painters are usually held to be the real authority for the true spirit of a costume. Through a gallery of the female portraits of Holbeic, or Vandyke, or Sir Joshua Reynolds, or our own gifted Page, we always wander-is it not so !-with intense delight. All is so beautiful, so noble, so serene, mingling with the more passionate instincts that certain deep reverence for the high nature of woman, without which, believe us, love will nover last, or while it does, is stripped of half its beauties. There are portraits of Reynold so divincly levely, so spiritually bright, that we stand before them as Millon pictures Satan in the present of Ere, "stepidly good," roady like the buights of old at the bid of the small white finger to go forth to dan gos and to death, to give a collegey theill to the soni which chines through the canvass, covering every line secut with glary. We consulted hearing from mit of the most coquists article and cultivated man in thepland, and we almost famp making a statute, whose grace my but importantly received 46 was

of those portraits, by Reynolds, which Rachai as she enters as Adrienno brings with a strange wivid ness to our mind. The graceful pile of powdered hair, noftly sacending from the smooth sands of the foreboad, story on story; the diamonds peering through its clusters ake aswarm of glittering bees; the dress fitting close above, with alcores, and light loose a wn ing of cunning lace, so exquisitely frail that it assems as if it were woven by fairy fingers; the waist long and small, with a rich girdle swung around it; the skirt descending on one side in sweeping folds, on the other tucked up in coquettish puffs, showing the rich under robe beneath; no tags or California trumpery or reliance on small maneuvers, but all in large lu cious lines and magnificent masses. How beautifully docs the cress sit on the figure and limbs, frail but touched with fire-here dinging lovingly around them, there yielding as she moves, into a thousand folds and prokers, as if following the sweet windings of the form in its own free way, and withal resting on her so lightly that we should sometimes fear for its safety, were it not for the happy girdle that is its sentinel and the easy folds that wrep it round. But in the beautifully set on head with its powdered dress, rising from the spreading drapery beneath like a graceful um on its pedestal, lies the high intellect of the picture. The forehead not have and bald, as with many in the parterre of th Metropolitan, and the hair affrightedly torn back as it its unfortunate wearer had struggled out of a jungle in which it had been caught, but rearing itself like a grand pillar bereath a parapet, firm and stately, and able to bear and bear lightly all that can be put on or in it. What need to travel to gaze on such a portrait when we have in Rachel its fiving picture.

It is easy at a glance to detect in her costume the

taste of the ever-working intellect. We see first a severe study of the requirements of her own person, next of the circumstances under which she has to appear, and lastly of the impression to be produced on others. By blending these three objects she reaches that ideal of perfection to which dress may be brought, where fancy is chastened and directed by thought. How few ladies do we meet who dress well? And what is dressing unpleasantly and distatefully but the most intense selfishness, in refusing the thought necessary to create that grace of design and harmony of color which makes a well-dressed woman a refreshing delight to all around her? Of French women it must be admitted that they always dress with the same punctitions reference to the unities of time and place that the French dramatists exhibit so reingiously on the stage. Nothing can be more beautiful then an elderly French lady, with the manner chastened and the dress subdued in keeping with the venerableness of age. How rare to see, as elsewhere, a French lady of thirty-five dressed with the naiveté of the school-girl, clashing in every curve with the matureness of her form; and how unfrequent to meet a French girl of seventeen dressed otherwise than with that simplicity which is Youth's unadorned adornment. It is this remarkable harmony between the character of her dress and the requirement of her age which imparts to the appearance of the Frenchwoman from the Faubourg St. Germain down to the Marais ficm the fashionable woman of Versailles down to the fisherwomen of Bonlogue, from the constructive commedienne to the imitative grisette, a certain pleasing unity which is the characteristic of Gallie grace. This effort to please may be rooted in vanity; but it is a blessed vanity which is entitled to gratitude, as it tends to beautify life and throw a charm around its daily cares. Even too many French women however share with the majority of those of other countries a complete absence of thought in reference to the selection of their dress. A sense of what may become them accompanies them, but it is vague and misty, as they never really think about it, but follow the impulse of the moment. beautifying themselves they are generally too indolent to make the slightest effort of mind to cast beauty on others; and thus it is that while we meet lovely bright, pretty, graceful countenances, we rarely see a harmonious looking woman. There is something about them which mars the highest harmony of nature, and that something shows itself in the dress. is in this point of view that this subject, however triffing it may seem to some, gathers importance, and it will be found that dress is a symbolical language, a kind of body-phrenology expressing invariably degree of cultivation of mind. When a woman is said to be intersely intellectual looking it may generally be assumed that she dresses with the same harmeny, as she speaks with amiability, acts with sympathy, feels with sincerity, and thinks with intensity In Eachel we see a splendid specimen of unbrokharmoniousness, and though private life does not furnich the same inspiring motive as the stage, yet why not try and draw a lesson from what is so beautiful and perfect? Let us, then, follow Rachel through any ieure as that brings us neare. our own modern style.

which we have pictured her, after Reynolds' portrait, of charming simplicity yet full of fancy folds, perfectly in harmony with the character of Adriesne, who was of naive girlishness as a woman, but of rich fancy as an actives. In the second act we find Adrienne re hearsing her role in Bajazet, and wearing the rich robe of Roxage, embroidered with gold. The splendor of the costume received an additional grace from the ease with which Rachel strode up and down the green-room to the silver whisper of the rustling sick looking as studious as an enthusiastic pupil of Corneille, but as gorgeous as an Arabian Princess. In the third act she appears in the house of Mdile. Duclos, in a robe brechée d'or, embroidered in chenile rouge. This dress has just elegance enough for an evening party, but is free from all excess of ornament, as the occasion is not one of ceremonial etiquette, but simply an invitation of the Prince to read at the house of his mistress, where a certain simplicity in the dress must be in keeping with the laisser aller of such a free and easy renaion. In the fourth act, however, where she makes her appearance in the Salon of the Hotel Bouillon in a robe chenil a court voil with a dessus of dentelles d'Angleterre, Adrienne's ambition to meet the Princess and the duchesses of her circle with the bearing of queen, is fully expressed by the royal dress of Rachel, and the justre of the diamonds which, trembling in the air, light up the delicate lines and exquisite fibres of the airy, floating texture, with strange, mysterious rays. As she advances, bowing to the Princess, how tenderly is the graceful yet severe elegance of her dress relieved by the serenity of her grand tenue and the flowing folds of lace! Yet the beauty of the toilette would never have prepossessed the princesse and ladies of the court at once in favor of the actress, if it had not been for the perfect case with which al bore her superb costume. In the fifth act we find her dressed all in white of watered textile worked in sil ver, and embreidered in gold, overlaid with finer gold, giving her a vestal-like appearance in harmony with the martyr spirit of the harrowing scene.

There are few American ladies who have visited

In the first act we find her attired in the dress

Paris who do not know, and indeed few here whe have not heard of, Madame Peyrot's charming store in the Rue Richelleu. With the exception of, w think, the rich over-robe in the first act, which we have always heard was woven in Lyons, all the others were furnished by this tasteful cotablishment, but the white dress which Rachel wears in the fifth act of Adricene, which is so full of solemn grace and thrilling sadness, has been entirely designed by horself What a pleasant store, fragrant with delights, is tha of Madame Peyrota! For things are more full of gainty, than to lounge in there of an evening, cape cially after one of Rachel a first nights in a new play o listen to that most as complished of grisotics, Anatacia, who presides are its glittering treasures, as parking her backet of fresh openhing greater sanding some bright petite million, as also come with clastic step to decide a dispute as to some dia mond or fix the tate of some cilibers as take of the Darled, has title contails palpliating with entirely ter title open schaffteling with mischiarous afferes poster has little ones orset almost with impedance to

persulung by acceller, but her little person all aglew with neathers, her air of frivoity and naive nothing ness being abrotately charming from its latenalty.

In a Western paper we read to day the following

characteristic notice of Rackel's debut. "Rachel's debut took place last evening; gross nett

air thousand dollars." What poetic brevity! For the gratification of the Agurative tendencies of our Western cotemporary, and that of those interested in the pecuniary aspect of things in general, we may mention that if the enimate of Apastasia and of some of the keenest-eyed of he countrywomen in New-York, be not exaggerated by milliperian fancy, the Adrienze robes alone (all of which, though similar to those in which she appears in the character in Paris, were purchased new for Md'lle, Rachel's visit to this country) are worth \$5,000, or \$1,000 a robe.

THE RACBEL DIAMONDS we know were valued by General Lloyd, the judge of precious stones at the London Exhibition, and one of

the test lapidists in Europe, at \$245,900. This daxzling array, blending Asiatic splendor with European elegance, throws, when she enters as Adrienne, such a luster over the stage that you almost fancy you see one of the heroines, clad in precious stones, who are pictured around the Court of Solomon. But far beyoud the jewels that gleam round crowns and courts are those diamonds of Rachel's; for they are every one a homage offered to genius; and the admiration of them is sanctified by identifying the splender of the stones without with the splender of the intellect within. No possible greater proof can be afforded of the electricity which Rachel's personality exercises upon the mind than the fact that her royal sets of diamonds and of brilliants are, with all their power of splender, not powerful enough to detract from an attention so much conceatrated upon the lights and shadows of her countenance that the attractions of her ornaments only strike us as an afterthought. Still was it full of strange interest to us, as we looked on that pearl and diamond bracelet, those brooch-rubies and ear-rings of diamond, and the pearls which she wore on her turban in the sec end act of Adrienne, to think that they were p-esented to her by one of the most sainted women who ever beautified the earth, the widow of Louis Philippe, the pious and good Queen Amelie. In the neighborhood around Clermont she may now be seen going about with one or two Sisters of Charity, doing good by stealth; and as she passes mary may be seen to turn and send after her that holiest of blessings, the prayer of the poor. It speaks the noblest answer to the lying canards which small curs back after Rachel, like all others who are great, that she has retained through life the love and regard of this model Queen, that she is one of the few friends with whom in her exite she corresponds, and that Rachel's last act before leaving England was to visit her tallen mistress, to whom in ber sorrow she pays even a deeper homage than in her reval bour.

Again the little sparkling bandeau of diamonds which she wore on her head in the same act-is it not replete with tenfold attractions, when it carries the virtue of being the gift of the City of Marseilles, whose business-like citizens, with the enthusiasm which belongs to the cultivated merchant, left their ledgers and counting houses to do homage for a time to true gen'us, and presented to her this garland of admiration, which as the gift of a people is higher even than the gift of the Queen? The two bracelets in diamonds and rubies which she wears in the same act were presented to her on the stage of the Theatre Français at St. Patersburg, by the Russian people, who not satisfied with paying munificently for intellectual value received, gave her this additional mark of their appreciation of her genius. Others of her ornaments in the second act, a diamond pin representing the French eagle, a diamond ring and a remarkable bracelet, were presented by the present Emperor of the French, who though she has never courted imperial favor, has the same admiration of Ruchel's genius that his uncle had of Talma's. In the third act we at once recognized in the collar of pearls and the bracelet serpent enameled in black and set with diamonds, the presents of England's Queer. Victoria's generous sympathy with gen'us and vemsnly love of art find delicate expression is side this bracelet, where with fascinating simplicity the Queen of one empire recognizes the sisterhood of the Queen of another, and all serse of difference in their position is felicitously harmonized in the simple insoription: "Victoria a Rachel." The diamond earrings are a present from the Queen of Saxony, and the collier Louis XV in diamond on velvet, and the two corresponding bracelets, are presents from the King of Prussia, on the occasion of her performing at Potsdam. All these she wears in the third set, beside the bouquet de corsage and the two epaulettes presented to her by the late Emperor Nicholas, on her first performance in an imperial residence at Czatchina. In the fourth act we saw her wear a rubis ornament, which we think was presented to her on her benefit night in the St. Petersburg Theater, by his gentle Empress, while the wonderful collier turquoise, which abe were in a bracelet, was, as is known to many, a present made to her by the Grand Duchess Helena of Russia, after a soirée dramatique in her palace. These are, we thick, the most celebrated of the brilliant trophies of her genius. But she has received from cities, from princes, and from private individuals of the highest and noblest minds in every country, many other such beauteous emblems of admiration. There can be no fitter emblems; there has always been to us a harmony bet ween the material beauty of these glittering stones and the spiritual beauty of wo-

man, when the soul shines through her. PRICES.

Upon the subject of prices we feel that comment from us would be hardly fair. We give credit to Monsieur Felix and his advisers for being able to feel the public pulse better than we can, who are not in a position to tell all its small and often complicated ceatings. The prices are not beyond those charged in every other country she has visited, but of course, being desirous that not one of our readers should miss an opportunity of sceing genius and art in their highest form, we should wish to see them fixed as low as considerations for the toil of mind and person Mile. Rachel undergoes, and the expense at which she has been to visit the American people in a way becoming her position, will permit. For the rest, no sum, where it can be afforded, is too much for witnessing a personation of such classic beauty and inspired passicn as that of Camille. Men pay hundreds of dollars to visit and to gaze on the statues of the ancient masters. What Niobe can surpass in severity of symmetry an breathing beauty the moving Ninbe of les Horaces Men pay a number of dollars without murmur to look at the jewels in the tower, or Victoria's casket at Windsor, or Eugenic's at St. Cloud. Independent of all other considerations, Rachel's are some of them as valuable Then where can they see every emotion and passion, joy, sorrow, gentleness, love, fear, jealousy, rage and death pictured with such sweet or terrible truth! We have istened to and read with delight many cassys on the beautiful; in Rachel may be found their ideal, and in its purest form. Many men of the most elevated mind in the country witnessed her performance of Camille. Ask them ! Is the effect elevating ! There is nothing to catch the vulgar or fix the vicious, nothing to appeal to the baser instinct. The argument against refusing to take delight from what is good because there a some evil, would apply as strongly against going into society as against going to a theater. Encourage what is good and beautiful, avoid what is gross and permicians. There is one suggestion we desire to offer, and that

s that the councily should follow and not precede the play. Without any disparagement of the morits of the excellent artists who perform in it, the American peopla go to see biashel and only bischel. The comed, aturally measies and often diagnote those whe do not understand French By serming the procedure those who can enjoy French comedy will have the oppositionity he remain, and the many who reside at the sarrainniting matering places may be tempted to visit the Metropolitan by the apportunity which the early | there Market, or Third District Police Court, on

catch every sound trembiling is the six, her little for termination of the tragedy will afford, of casily returning at night

We hope Meen Darcie and Corbyn will for the future bring out their excellent books of plays in fit time; s reliance on their announcement prevented many who would otherwise have ordered the books at Chris tern's from doing as. Adrienne Lecouvreur was not brought out entil half past 3 on the evening before the play, and from not having had time to read it theroughly we committed an error in our synopsis of the last scene, for which we should have feit more regret even than we do, did we not feel sure that none who were at the play could have been misled by our mistake.

RACHEL IN MARY STUART.

The sorrow which Rachel had evoked for poor Adrienne still lingers around us, when again to-night we find ourselves invited to gaze on her beauteous pieture of the still deeper sorrows of the unhappy Mary, Queen of Scots. The merits of the tragedy of Marie Stuart are not sufficient to justify us in dwelling on the genius of the author, Mr. Lebrun; as a dramatist He had Schiller before his eyes, and endeavored with feeble steps to follow his great march; but in vain. Yet so full of strange sad beauty is the theme, that the clumsy verse of Mr. Lebrun, which occasionally grates most harshiy on the ear, is poweriess to detrace

The clumsy verse of Mr. Lebrun, which occasionally grates most harshiy on the ear, is poweriess to detrace from the interest of the tale he tells.

The tragedy opens with Mary Stuart a prisoner, in Fetheringay Castle. Her nurse implores the Governor Paniet not to retain her private correspondence. But Mary herself receives with touching resignation every insuit and with sweet calmness awaits her fate. Mertimer, the rephew of Paulet, is devoted to Mary, but, the better to serve her and deceive the Governor, at first effects rudences. When it is amounced to her by Burleigh, Elizabeth's Prime Minister, that sentence of death has been passed and that there is no hope of Elizabeth's withholding her sanction, she cannot at first he brought to believe that her rival would, by signing the bloody warrant commit an act, through which however robed in the minimeries of justice, the world would see protrucing the woman's mailed, envy and revenue. Even when the conviction is forced on her one glimmer of hope is left. Lend Librositer loved Mary and was loved by Elizabeth. To him through the chivalrons young jacobin, Morrimer, to whom she gives her ring as a signet of her trust. Many as nds a message imploring help. Leicester refuses to enter into any of Mortimer's dariag vises which might convict him of sympathy, but by getting up a hunting party of the cent determines to contrive as if accidentally that Elizabeth should seek the custle for repose, in the trust that the two Queens might be brought together, and under the softening influonce of a personal interview. Flizabeth would releat. The plot prospers. Burleigh in vain reminds Elizabeth of her duty. He trembles lest Mary should mave the Queen to that mercy which to his thought exercised toward a traitrees and a papiet would be bisspheny. Not so thought his colleace Melvill. He applants the benevolent intention of the Queen. Elizabeth horself on beholding the prison walls is overcome with emerical to the intention of the Queen is that deep reported which her faithful nur

shrill sound of trumpet and the shout of "the Queea." Paulet the jailor announces her. Then comea Melvil the minister, who feels for Mary, to prepare her. Now look with all your eyes. Dress your cars. See Mary, when she catches the eye of the Queen, starting, back with a shudder That eye is frozen, and tells, as Mary says, the cold heart from which it draws its iciness. You can see this impression written with terrible vivacity upon her elequent face. Elizabeth, affecting not to know who she is, insolently points to her and asks who is that woman! With difficulty Mary subdues her emotions. Upon her very breath burns the fiery struggle between the feelings of aversion and reluctance which draw ber away and the promptings of necessity and propriety which retain her. At length she gathers strength and addresses Elizabeth, but the Queen is already unfaaway and the promptings of necessity and propriety which retain her. At length she gathers strength and adcresses Elizabeth, but the Queen is already unfavorably impressed by Mary's lofty bearing, and confirmed in the impression by her first remarks, which de not savor sufficiently of humility for her; although with medesty and dignity Mary appeals to Elizabeth generosity. But Elizabeth does not reient. She looks the very picture of sovereign condessension and importal supercitiousness. However, as Mary's soully pleading voice steals subduingly over her, she draws nearer and consents to listen to what she has to say. Mary, however, without even stooping to defend herself, where she feels uncensious of any guilt, simply ascribed the Queen's prejudice to a sad complication of circumstances, and implores her to let the past be passed, remixing that if Elizabeth will for the future treather as sister, she will be one to her. But Elizabeth does not respond to this gentle strain of thought. With rude word and still ruder gesture, she over whelms har with repressed. But Mary remains caim and full of dignity, simply expressing her trust in God and her and the property of the passed with represeds. But Mary remains caim and full of dignity, simply expressing her trust in God and her hope that the Queen will not abuse her power. But what if I do? retoris Elizabeth. "No pity for an "enemy." "But why enemy?" interposes Mary. "Might you not have retained possession of your "throne and by proclaiming me your heir secure your "right without doing me wrong." Elizabeth laughts and chuckles with contempt. Mary's asseverations that she has no more of ambition and seeks only peace in a quiet Highland house are met with sneer and satire. "How trust you?" exclaims Elizabeth. "Suppose "another lover like the traitor Norfolk finds favor in "your eyes, what then?" At the bissing voice imyour eyes, what then?" At the hissing voice im-uting lust and baseness with ferocious glee, Mary's self-control so well preserved up to the atterance of Norfolk's name, begins to give way, and there is a world of reproach in her voice when she exclaims, "Oh, my sister!" Mark this; it is beautiful. The world of reprosch in her too, but the control of th of splendor. When the fierceness of her wrath has mounted to its climax, nothing can surpass the look of glory with which Rachel cries out that if Heaven wors-just E izabeth would be at her feet and she her soveroign.

Just E izabeth would be at her feet and she ner sovereight.

Elizabeth looks daggers. Leicester is norrorstricken.
His presence clothes the triumph of Mary and shame
of Elizabeth with terfold significance, and when
the Queen has left, Mary is in exultation. Burleigh curses the imprudence of Elizabeth, and accuses
Leicester of connivance with Mary. A letter implicating him has been found. Elizabeth, spite of all eaterests are the death warrant, and as a fast of his treaty, signs the death warrant, and as a test of his faith, determines that Leicester shall be its bearer. Yet, when handing it over to Burleigh and Leicester, she evinces the premonitory many of the leicester, she evinces the premonitory pang of conscionce by leaving to them the responsibility of fixing the day of

The remainder of the tragedy is taken up with the surroundings of the death scene—the agony of the nurse, the piercing grief of the servants, the noble resignation of Mary, consoling her distracted attendante, remembering her friends, blessing her enemies and facing the scaffold with screne majesty, supported by her love for Leicester and her trust in God the wild grief of her lover as he sees that beautoous head fall, the tragedy closes.

CITY ITEMS.

ANOTHER ORDER FROM THE MAYOR-A CHANGE FOR DETAILED POLICIMIEN. - Mayor Wood has issued an order to go into effect to-morrow morning, touching the officers detailed at the various Police Courts. which is anything but pleasant to these "Stars. Heretofore when placed on duty at any particular court, the officers have considered their location a permanent one, and such, up to the present time, has cen the case, but now these favored officials are to be removed from their old haunts and stationed where they cannot run at pleasure to the Ivy Green, Cariton-Home, or wherever their favorite resorts may be, to take a drink, sleep off last night's debauch, or take

politics for an hour, &c.

This proposed change of the Mayor in the Police Department, it is to be hoped, will prove beneficial to the public as well as to the Policemen themselves. The new order requires the two serges at the Tombe to report themselves, one with the men under him, et